FULWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

AND

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

for the

Year ending 31st December, 1967

FULWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of Council:
Councillor A. J. Whittall, J.P.

Members of Council :

Councillor J. H. C. Allen
Councillor W. C. Attwater
Councillor C. W. Callow (Resigned 20-5-67)
Councillor L. H. Cartwright
Councillor J. Chadwick
Councillor T. G. Green
Councillor N. K. Green (from 21-5-67)
Councillor H. J. Gillett
Councillor W. Heaps
Councillor Mrs. M. E. Horam
Councillor J. Hothersall
Councillor Mrs. N. M. Howard, J.P.
Councillor A. Ingham, J.P. (Resigned 20-5-67)
Councillor E. R. Kernaghan, J.P. (Resigned 20-5-67)
Councillor T. C. Nicholson, J.P.
Councillor J. Phoenix
Councillor C. E. Rigby (from 21-5-67)
Councillor J. A. Speed, O.B.E.
Councillor E. I. Whalley (from 21-5-67)
Councillor C. R. Wheeler

Public Health and General Purposes Committee:

Chairman: Councillor T. C. Nicholson, J.P.
Vice-Chairman: Councillor W. C. Attwater

Members of Committee:

Councillor L. H. Cartwright
Councillor H. J. Gillett
Councillor T. G. Green
Councillor N. K. Green
Councillor W. Heaps
Councillor Mrs. N. M. Howard, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. M. E. Horam
Councillor J. Phoenix
Councillor J. A. Speed, O.B.E.
Councillor C. R. Wheeler
Councillor A. J. Whittall, J.P.

Medical Officer of Health: J. Walker, M.B., Ch.B.,D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Other Appointments: Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Lancs C.C. No. 4 Division and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley, the Urban Districts of Adlington, Longridge, Withnell, Leyland and Walton-le-Dale and the Rural Districts of Preston and Chorley.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: N. T. W. Pover, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., I.M.S.S.A., D.P.H. Also Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Inspector: K. W. McFarlane, M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Public Health Inspector: F. Swinson, M.A.P.H.I.

General Assistant: J. L. Singleton.

Clerk & Shorthand Typist: Miss J. Whelan.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the District at Mid June 1967 was 18,960 which gives the very considerable increase of 640 over the previous year's estimate.

The number of live births assignable to the District was 309 which is 30 more .than in 1966. The crude birth rate for the year was 16.3 (adjusted 16.5) per 1,000 population. The birth rates for England and Wales and the County of Lancashire were 17.2 and 17.55 (adjusted 18.07) respectively. A disturbing feature is the increase in the number of illegitimate live births from 9 to 20.

The number of deaths assigned to the District for the year 1967 was 310 which is 33 fewer than in the previous year. The crude death rate was 16.4 (adjusted 8.7) per 1,000 population. The adjusted figure takes into account the fact that the population of the District comprises a very high proportion of elderly persons. The death rates for the country as a whole and for Lancashire were 11.2 and 12.18 (adjusted 13.03) respectively.

The Registrar General provides a table giving the causes of death in age groups and this table is reproduced in the Report. From this it will be seen that 169 of the 310 deaths occurred in persons 75 years of age or over (21 of these were over 90) and a further 73 were between 65 and 75 years of age. These two together account for 242 of the 310 deaths.

In regard to causes of death, malignant disease claimed 13 more victims than in the previous year, cancer of the lung deaths increasing from 5 to 14. Vascular lesions of the nervous system accounted for 47 deaths as compared with 59 in 1966. Deaths from cardiac disease decreased by 14 although deaths from coronary heart disease numbered 83 as compared with 73. It is rather a sad reflection on society to note that there were 7 suicides in 1967 and 3 in the previous year.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 10 as compared with 5 in 1966. Six of these deaths actually occurred within the first 24 hours of life and prematurity was a cause of death in 7 cases. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 32 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 18.3.

It is again pleasing to report that for the fourth successive year, there were no deaths arising from childbirth.

Turning now to the incidence of infectious diseases it is found that the total number of notifications was 148 as compared with 373 in 1966. Measles notifications were reduced from 328 to 41, scarlet fever by 7, food poisoning by 10, but dysentery notifications rose from 4 to 85. Most of the cases of dysentery were associated with outbreaks amongst children attending two schools in Preston. The disease although of a mild nature, involved the Health Department in a very considerable amount of work.

Although no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred, and only 3 cases of whooping cough were notified, it is of vital importance that parents should take full advantage of the protection available to their children by vaccination and immunisation against the above mentioned diseases, as well as smallpox and tetanus. Protection against tuberculosis is also available for contacts and older

children who are found as a result of skin test to require it. A vaccine against measles has also been available to a limited extent for some time, and the Ministry of Health is planning a campaign of vaccination against this disease to commence this year. Although measles is generally regarded as a mild disease in this country, the incidence is very high and serious complications are more common than generally realised. It is hoped therefore, that parents of children who have not had measles will co-operate in ensuring that their children are protected by this new vaccine. A good response could well result in the virtual elimination of this disease.

On the environmental aspect it is pleasing to report that the Council's first Smoke Control Order which affects 705 properties in the West Ward came into operation on 1st October. The Council's programme for implementation of the Clean Air Act should now be vigorously pursued so that all the residents in the District can enjoy the benefits of clean air as soon as possible.

Another important matter referred to by Mr. Dickinson in his section of this Report was the completion of the Sharoe Green sewer and house connection scheme, and the Southern Main Sewer and two storm water overflows were constructed thus completing Phase 1 and 2 of the Southern Area Sewerage Scheme.

Work on major extensions at Sharoe Green Hospital continued during the year, and when completed and brought into use, this modern and well equipped accommodation will provide a most valuable and much needed addition to the hospital services of the area. Construction of a Post Graduate Medical Centre in close proximity to the Hospital was commenced during the year. The erection of the new District General Hospital in Fulwood is planned to commence in the year 1971.

By the end of the year 22 of the 58 bungalows for elderly persons on the Mill Lane site were either occupied or ready for occupation, and the first warden, Mrs. E. Barton, had taken up duty. This additional accommodation to that already provided at Poole Road, is very welcome in a district such as this which has such a high proportion of elderly residents. During the year 181 houses were completed in the District by private developers, and a further 166 were under construction at the end of the year.

Voluntary work in the District, particularly on behalf of the elderly, continues as zealously as ever, and some details of achievements are contained in the Report.

I am very grateful to Mr. McFarlane and the Staff for their willing assistance and co-operation at all times. My thanks are also due to other officers and staff for their ready help whenever this is required.

I should also like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. WALKER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Physical Characteristics of the Area

The area of the Urban District is oblong in shape. The highest point of the area is in the North East being 190 feet above sea level, and the lowest point is the South West being 55 feet above the datum line. Gentle rises and falls characterise the district.

There are four streams flowing through the area, from East to West. These are:—Sharoe Brook, Boundary Brook, Savick Brook and Eaves Brook. Eaves Brook forms the Southern boundary of the district and separates the Urban District from the County Borough of Preston. The Savick Brook is the largest of the four and also the most rapid in its flow, and after heavy rain it frequently overflows its banks and floods the adjoining lands.

Geologically the area is a part of the Lancashire Plain which is floored with red rock of the Triassic age (examples of these rocks can be seen at the base of the cliffs at Blackpool). Most of this floor is impermeable, but there is a fault of Bunter Sandstone which runs from South East to North West through part of the district and is considered to be water bearing. Superficial to the rock base there are three layers of Glacial Drift varying in depth from 90 to 130 feet — the Lower Boulder Clay, the Drift Sand and the Upper Boulder Clay. The thickness of the individual layers varies considerably in different parts of the district. In the North Eastern portion there are many bluffs or hillocks composed entirely of Drift Sand with a covering of Upper Boulder Clay of varying thickness. Some of these bluffs have, on the contrary, a central core of clay and a surround of sand. All the bluffs rest upon a base of lower Boulder Clay many feet in thickness. Towards the Western side of the district, the Upper Boulder Clay Layer is above 20 feet in thickness, resting upon sand of up to 30 feet in depth with a layer of Lower Boulder Clay underneath, which varies considerably in thickness. The Triassic Rock Layer is raised above the existing sea level but forms an inclined plane rising to the Pennines. The Glacial Drift Layers above this rock layer sometimes reach a depth of 170 feet.

In the drift layers, pebbles and boulders are found, consisting of Yoredale Grits, Limestone, Lakeland Traps, Granites and Volcanic Ash brought down from the Lakeland mountains by ice movement. Occasionally granite from Criffel on the North side of the Solway may be found. Water bearing seams occur at the surface of the Lower Boulder Clay and on thin beds of clay in the Middle Drift.

Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres	3,164
Population (Census 1931)	7,387
Population (Census 1951)	13,087
Population (Census 1961)	15,966
Registrar General's Estimate of Population Mid 1967	18,960
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1951)	3,664
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1961)	5,029
Number of inhabited houses (rate book 1967)	6,129
Rateable value at 1st April, 1967	£644,870
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,595 (estimated)

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

There are no large industrial concerns in the district which is primarily residential with wide streets and avenues, and housing of an excellent and substantial character.

On the outskirts of the area, there are dairy farms and a small amount of cultivation.

Development of private housing estates is continuing commensurate with the demands of prospective residents of the district.

There is a residential children's home in the district, and for the aged persons there are two large hostels and two Council sites of bungalows and flats with community centres and resident wardens.

An extensive building programme at Sharoe Green Hospital was completed by the end of the year, with the exception of a three storey block of flats for a variety of grades of resident nursing staff.

Also under construction was a post-graduate Medical Research Centre.

The various religious denominations are well catered for by seven churches. Six of these possess halls which are extensively used for concerts, dances, amateur dramatics and lectures, and in some cases, for religious activities.

There are two branches of the Lancashire County Library in Fulwood. One in Garstang Road, serving the Northern part of the district, and the other serving the Southern area situated in Sharoe Green Lane.

A wide variety of sports and recreation is available to Fulwood residents, including a very active Over 60's Club. There is an old established golf club, tennis club and a private bowling club in the district. A well known and active cricket club has its ground on the Northern boundary of the district. Several amateur football clubs are active in the local leagues. There are two large playing fields in Fulwood, situated in Garstang Road and Cadley Causeway. These are Council owned and maintained, and both have been equipped with a children's playing area with swings, roundabout and see-saws.

Local organisations hold lectures and discussions on many subjects both local and national, and have drama, music and other sections. A comprehensive course of evening classes is also held in two of the County Council schools.

A new school clinic and child welfare centre militates against ill health in providing dental, ophthalmic and antenatal treatment, in addition to the usual medico-social services which guard against disease through health education and preventative medicine. The clinic is open one morning each week for cervical cytology tests and an orthodontist holds a clinic one day per week.

A new general practitioners group surgery was completed and opened in January 1967. The old Larch House building was demolished to make way for this new venture, which is the first of its kind to be opened in Fulwood.

Fulwood Civic Ball

This event organised by the Chairman of the Council, Councillor A. J. Whittall during his term of office, was held at the Bull and Royal Hotel, Preston in November. It was attended by Civic guests from surrounding districts, who enjoyed an excellent dinner and dance, and several charities benefited from the proceeds.

Old People's Welfare

An extremely active and efficient Old People's Welfare Committee under the chairmanship of Councillor Mrs. N. M. Howard, devotes time and energy providing for the needs of the older citizens. Services provided by the Welfare Committee and the Voluntary Visitors include shopping, changing library books, etc.

The Welfare Committee receive sterling assistance from many other voluntary organisations, some help with transport needs, others in giving gifts or by providing labour, but, the enthusiastic efforts of children from two of the schools in the district, must have given the Committee tremendous encouragement to continue their vital work.

At a party in May, held in the Galloway Hall, pupils of Blessed Cuthbert Mayne School entertained over ninety of our senior citizens who are normally housebound.

In October a similar party was held, this time for people from the Civic Hostel and the Little Sisters of the Poor. The pupils of Fulwood County Secondary School gave a pre-view of their Harvest Festival Celebrations. The young people also gave valuable assistance in packing and delivering Easter parcels to hundreds of old people at home and in hospital.

The William Wilding Galloway Hall was extended during the year to include a large recreation room with billiard tables, and a kitchen, so well equipped, that hot lunches can be made. These extensions were opened officially by County Alderman Harry Lord, C.B.E., J.P., in November 1967, when 230 people were present.

The Hall provides excellent facilities for the Over 60's Club whose many activities include: whist drives, bingo, bring & buy sales, concerts, etc. During the year some of the members went on specially arranged holidays.

The W.R.V.S. have started a Lunch Club, one day a week, for elderly people who are not able to cook for themselves, and for those who would benefit by having a meal with their friends.

The Meals on Wheels service was operated by the Women's Voluntary Service throughout the year. Cooked meals were delivered three times a week to the homes of old and handicapped persons at a nominal charge. The Council subsidises part of the cost. This is another service which is greatly appreciated by those who derive benefit from it.

Completion of part of 'phase one' of the Council's aged persons dwelling site in Mill Lane gave bungalow accommodation for twenty-two, when 'phase two' is completed in 1968 the site will be housing a total of 58 aged persons. The site has an excellent community centre with accommodation for two resident wardens.

Mrs. E. Barton was the first warden to be appointed, and soon gained the respect of her "charges" by her confidence and expediency in dealing with matters arising.

Early in 1968 Mrs. P. Dixon was the second warden appointed.

By the end of the year the Council was housing over 60 aged persons: the site at Poole Road providing accommodation for over 40. At the Poole Road site the welfare of our senior citizens is zealously guarded by Mrs. E. Mairs, the resident warden, for whom time and personal desires have no meaning until the needs of her "flock" are satiated.

The Abbeyfield Housing Society also provided accommodation for elderly persons. At present one house is available under this scheme, and houses six persons.

Vital Statistics

Births

Live Births	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	157	132	289
Illegitimate	10	10	20
	167	142	309

Birth rate per 1,000 population—Crude 16.3

Adjusted 16.5

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births 6.9

Still Births	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	2	1	3

Still birth rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 10.0

Comparability factor—for births 1.01

	M.	F.	Total
Total Live and Still births	169	143	312

Deaths

....	150	160	310

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population:

Crude 16.4

Adjusted 8.7

Comparability factor—for deaths 0.53

Infant Deaths

Deaths of infants under one year 10

Infant Mortality Rate

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births 32.0

Legitimate deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births 29.0

Illegitimate deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births 3.2

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age 9

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births 29.0

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 1 week 9

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births 29.0

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births 38.0

Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)

Number of deaths .... Nil

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births .... Nil

Other Mortalities

Deaths from Cancer (all sites, all ages) 43

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH, 1967

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	AGE IN YEARS									
			Under 1	1–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	4
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	3
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	2
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	7
	F	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	20
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	42	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	14	13
	F	41	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	6	29
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Heart Disease	M	17	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	15
	F	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21
Other Circulatory Disease	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Pneumonia	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	F	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
	F	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
	F	18	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	12
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
All other Accidents	M	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Suicide	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	150	6	—	1	2	1	2	9	22	47	60
	F	160	4	1	—	3	—	3	4	10	26	109

Table of Comparative Statistics

	PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION						Maternal Mortality Rate: Per 1,000 total live and still births	Infantile Mortality Rate: Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births
	Live Birth Rate		Death Rate		Death rate from resp. T.B.	Death rate from cancer		
	Crude	Adjusted	Crude	Adjusted				
FULWOOD								
Mean of 5 years								
1957–61	15·3	16·1	18·2	11·3	0·08	2·14	—	13·5
1962–66	17·6	17·7	16·9	9·8	0·03	2·06	0·60	14·9
Year 1967	16·3	16·5	16·4	8·7	0·05	2·32	nil	32·0
County of Lancaster, 1967	17·55	18·07	12·18	13·03	0·04	2·20	0·16	20·0
England and Wales, 1967..	17·2	—	11·2	—	0·037	2·27	0·20	18·3

Population

In the Census of 1951 the population of Fulwood was 13,087.

In the Census of 1961 the population of Fulwood was 15,966.

For mid 1967 the Registrar General's estimate of population was 18,960.

This figure includes approximately 400 persons resident in the institutions in the district.

Deaths and Death Rates

The figures below are corrected for inward and outward transfers. The crude and adjusted death rates were 16.4 and 8.7 compared with 18.7 and 9.4 the previous year.

The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 310, a decrease of 33 on the figure for 1966. The following table shows that a high proportion of the deaths were above the age of 70 years.

There were 211 deaths (90 males and 121 females) in the ages above 70 years:—

42 (M. 30 F. 12) were between 70 and 75 years.
47 (M. 18 F. 29) „ „ 75 and 80 years.
54 (M. 21 F. 33) „ „ 80 and 85 years.
47 (M. 15 F. 32) „ „ 85 and 90 years.
21 (M. 6 F. 15) were over 90 years.

During the year there were 124 deaths in hostels in this area (M. 54 F. 70).

Neo-Natal, Early Neo-Natal and Perinatal Mortality

The Registrar General in addition to supplying particulars of neo-natal mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age) has also supplied information as to the deaths of infants under one week of age (early neo-natal mortality) and has also included the perinatal mortality rate, i.e., the number of stillbirths and early neo-natal deaths per 1,000 live and still births.

Nine infant deaths occurred under the age of one week, giving an early neo-natal mortality rate of 29.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with 10.8 for 1966.

Infant Mortality

There were ten deaths of infants under one year compared with five in 1966. This gives an infant mortality rate of 32.0 as against 17.9 the previous year. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole was 18.3

The cause of death of the ten infants is given below:—

Male	2 minutes	—	Breech Presentation Prematurity
Female	1 day	—	Prematurity
Male	19 hours	—	Cardio Respiratory failure Prematurity
Female	5 minutes	—	Neonatal Asphyxia
Male	2 days	—	Cerebral Damage Breech delivery
Male	1 day	—	Prematurity
Female	4 months	—	Respiratory Infection Congenital heart disease
Male	5 days	—	Prematurity
Female	3 days	—	Subdural Haemorrhage Prematurity
Male	1 day	—	Prematurity

Laboratory Service

In 1967 following the retirement of Dr. A. A. Miller the Group Pathologist, Dr. L. Robertson became the director of both the Public Health and Group Laboratories situated in Meadow Street, Preston, near to the Royal Infirmary.

Bacteriological examinations of routine samples of milk, ice cream and water was continued during the year, together with the biological examination of milk for the presence of tubercle bacillus and brucella organisms, and also the examination of faecal specimens and suspected foods in cases of food poisoning and dysentery.

A total of 801 samples and specimens were submitted and examined during the year and reports subsequently issued on the results of the various tests. This figure is approximately three times greater than normal owing to the submission of 532 specimens from persons associated directly or indirectly with the outbreak of dysentery at Holme Slack School.

Chemical Analyses were usually carried out by the County Analyst.

Hospital Services

Under the National Health Service Act, all hospital treatment is free. For patients from Fulwood there are ten hospitals available. These are all under the control of the Regional Hospital Board and administered locally by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee. These are:—

General Diseases and Maternity

Preston Royal Infirmary.
Sharoe Green Hospital, Fulwood.
Chorley and District Hospital
Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley.

Annex

Lostock Hall Continuation Hospital.
Longsands Lane Continuation Hospital, Fulwood.
Willows Continuation Hospital, Preston.

Infectious Diseases and/or Tuberculosis

Deepdale Isolation Hospital, Preston.

Ribbleton Hospital, Preston.

Heath Charnock Hospital, Chorley.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston a voluntary hospital for medical and surgical cases, is also available but is not under the National Health Service. The maternity section was closed at the end of 1966.

Venereal Diseases

Specialised clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and strictly confidential.

Ante-Natal Services

These clinics are provided by the Hospital Management Committee at Preston Royal Infirmary and Sharoe Green Hospital. These facilities were no doubt extensively used by women from this district, but no actual details of the numbers attending are available.

An Ante-Natal Clinic was also held once a week at the Lancashire County Council Clinic, Lytham Road, Fulwood.

General Diseases

The accommodation and facilities for the treatment of persons requiring hospital treatment are enumerated above, but the extent to which these facilities are utilised by the residents of this district is not known.

As in former years, the Manager of the Preston branch of the Ministry of Social Security has kindly supplied me with figures relating to Fulwood, of the number of claims for National Insurance for each month of the year. These figures have been extracted from the returns for the Preston area as a whole, and therefore, are estimated figures, but comparisons can be drawn from them of the seasonal rises and falls of sickness and of the variations from year to year.

	Average number of new claims per week.	Average total of claims paid each week.
January	122	638
February	113	590
March	91	588
April	79	585
May	74	580
June	73	576
July	65	555
August	67	538
September	78	541
October	90	567
November	98	572
December	142	645
	1,092 (average 91)	6,975 (average 581)
Figures for 1966	1,162 (average 97)	6,905 (average 575)

SERVICES OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL IN THE AREA

The Lancashire County Council provide the following services which are administered on their behalf by Health Division No. 4, 55 Victoria Road, Fulwood, Telephone: Preston 77263. Dr. J. Walker is the Divisional Medical Officer of Health.

Ambulance Service. This service is controlled from the Ambulance Headuarters at Broughton House, Garstang Road. The ambulances are under radio control and deal with the whole of the area of Health Division No. 4 north of the Ribble, in which Fulwood is included.

Chiropody Service. A free chiropody service is available for elderly people, registered handicapped persons and expectant mothers. A special clinic for this is held fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons at the School Clinic, Lytham Road. A domiciliary service is available for those who are unable to attend the clinic.

In addition to this, the Fulwood Old People's Welfare Committee provide a chiropody clinic for elderly persons only. Sessions are held regularly at the Galloway Hall, Brackenbury Road. Treatment is also given in the homes of the sick and disabled.

Home Help Service. Home Helps are employed in the district for a variety of cases, including:— confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity. Night Helps may be employed where needed. Application for this service must be made to the Divisional Medical Officer of Health at Health Division No. 4.

Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery

Two full time domiciliary midwives serve the Fulwood area. These are:—

Mrs. J. M. Grisdale, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
38 Poole Road, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 77172.

Miss E. P. Horgan, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
1 Boys Lane, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 77554.

The other nurses operating in the area are:—

Miss L. Clayton, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
7 Parkside, Lea. Telephone: Preston 29832.

Mrs. D. Eddleston, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
29 Hillcrest Avenue, Ingol. Telephone: Preston 28098.

Mrs. C. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M.
24 Northway, Broughton. Telephone: Broughton 2563.

Miss P. Lewis, S.R.N., S.C.M.
45 Stour Lodge, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 78478.

} Had left Fulwood by the end of the year.

Miss J. Roche, S.E.N.
38 Banksfield Avenue, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 29478.

Mrs. H. M. Rawcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
33 Edenway, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 78113.

Mrs. M. Stirzaker, S.E.N.,
9 Edgehill Close, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 78148.

Mrs. A. Benford, S.E.N.,
74 Ripon Street, Preston. Telephone: Preston 55437.

Child Welfare Service. There are 3 centres serving Fulwood. A doctor and health visitors are in attendance to give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are sold at the centres. Details of attendances at the 3 centres are given below:—

School Clinic, Lytham Road. This Centre was held weekly on Wednesday afternoons and the number of sessions held was 52.

	No. attending	No. of attendances
Children under 1 year of age	92	1,907
Children from 1 to 2 years	119	453
Children over 2 years	141	228
	352	2,588

Corresponding totals for the year 1966 were: 499 attending and 3,007 attendances.

Parish Hall, Broadway. This centre serves the Northern part of the district and is held every Tuesday afternoon. Number of sessions held was 52.

	No. attending	No. of attendances
Children under 1 year of age	109	2,091
Children from 1 to 2 years	93	499
Children over 2 years	152	402
	354	2,992

Corresponding totals for the year 1966 were: 392 attending and 2,499 attendances.

Fulwood East Clinic (Church of the Ascension Hall). This centre serves the Eastern part of the district. It is held on the second and fourth Thursday afternoons of each month. Number of sessions held was 24.

	No. attending	No. of attendances
Children under 1 year of age	17	244
Children from 1 to 2 years	14	113
Children over 2 years	30	41
	61	398

Corresponding totals for the year 1966 were: 75 attending and 495 attendances.

A diagnostic clinic for deafness, particularly in infancy, was held regularly at the School Clinic.

School Medical Service. Medical and Hygiene inspections were carried out during the year by the school nurses at the various schools in the district. Children requiring treatment for minor ailments or special examinations, can receive attention at the Clinic. In addition, visits were made to the homes of the children by the school nurses, to follow up treatment or to keep the children under observation where necessary.

Ophthalmic, Dental and Speech Therapy Services are available at the School Clinic, Lytham Road, for children from this area.

Ante-Natal Clinic. An Ante-Natal Clinic was held at the County Council Clinic, Lytham Road, once a week. The number attending during 1967 was 109 and the number of attendances was 684. The clinic is open one morning per week for cervical cytology tests, and during the year a total of 592 smears were taken.

Welfare of Handicapped Persons. A Social and Handicraft Centre for handicapped persons, run by the County Council, is held every Friday afternoon at the William Wilding Galloway Hall in Brackenbury Road.

Special arrangements can be made for the education of handicapped children such as deaf, blind or partially sighted, severely crippled or backward. The Divisional Medical Officer of Health is responsible for making these arrangements.

Vaccination and Immunisation. Vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis, and Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, are all available free of charge at the County Council clinics. The Divisional Medical Officer supplied the following details:—

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION
against: POLIOMYELITIS, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, SMALLPOX & TETANUS

PRIMARY:

Diphtheria	*Whooping Cough*	*Tetanus*	*Poliomyelitis*	*Smallpox*
0–15 years	*0–15 years*	*0–15 years*	*0–15 years*	*0–15 years*
279	254	285	273	107

REINFORCEMENT:

Diphtheria	*Whooping Cough*	*Tetanus*	*Poliomyelitis*	*Smallpox*
0–15 years	*0–15 years*	*0–15 years*	*0–15 years*	*0–15 years*
875	42	863	294	18

Measles Vaccination. Vaccination against measles is available from one's general practitioner. Figures are not available showing how many persons made use of this service. The local authority may be in a position to give vaccinations during 1968.

Tuberculosis. The Regional Hospital Board provides the hospital and sanatorium accommodation for patients suffering from this disease. A chest clinic for patients residing in this district, is situated at Sharoe Green Hospital. The clinic is staffed by Chest Physicians with the County Council's Tuberculosis Visitor attached to it. The Tuberculosis Visitor is primarily engaged in home visiting to advise patients regarding their own health and the protection of other members of the family. B.C.G. vaccination is available to contacts on the advice of the Chest Physician at the Chest Clinic and to 13 year old children under the School Health Service.

Tuberculosis Treatment

Number of admissions to hospital or sanatorium — 3.

Number of notifications of Respiratory Tuberculosis (including Inward Transfers) — 5.

The following number of cases have been taken off the register having either recovered, died or removed from the district:—

Respiratory Cases		**Non-Respiratory Cases**	
Males	Females	Males	Females
1	—	—	—

The following number of cases were on the register at the end of the year:—

Respiratory Cases		**Non-Respiratory Cases**	
Males	Females	Males	Females
15	11	7	4

In November notification was received of a case of tuberculosis affecting a senior girl at one of the schools in the district. The Mass Radiography Unit visited the school and a survey of the children and staff was made. The result of which was the finding of a case amongst the non-teaching staff of the school, although it is considered most unlikely that there was any connection between the cases.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease

Once again the annual trend of alternating high and low figures for notifications received has occurred, although the differential has not been quite so marked, with a figure of 148 compared with last year's record of 373. The difference would have been considerably greater but for the Dysentery outbreak early in the year accounting for 60% of the notifications.

Comments on some of the notifiable diseases are given below:—

Scarlet Fever: 11 cases were notified during 1967 as against 18 in the previous year. All were of a mild nature only with most of them being nursed at home.

Whooping Cough: Notification of 3 cases during the year as against 5 in 1966.

Measles: This disease continues to follow the normal pattern of alternating high and low incidences from year to year. Only 41 cases were notified compared with 328 in 1966. The Measles vaccine should be available in the County Council clinics during 1968, and it should be interesting to see the effect of this in later years.

Poliomyelitis: It is pleasing to report that for the eighth year running, no cases of poliomyelitis were notified in this district.

Food Poisoning and Dysentery: During the year, three cases of food poisoning were notified, two of which proved to be connected with an outbreak originating from a bakehouse in another district, affecting about fifteen persons, mainly in the Preston County Borough and Preston Rural Districts. The origin of the third case, a child under the age of five, was not found.

On Friday 13th January, information was received from Preston County Borough Health Department, that several children were absent from Holme Slack Primary School with suspected Dysentery. Some of these children were resident in the Urban District of Fulwood. Investigations were carried out and faecal specimens obtained.

Six of the first seven cases were confirmed by the Public Health Laboratory as Dysentery (Shigella Sonnei) and excluded from school until three negative specimens were obtained.

Subsequently all children absent from the school or with known symptoms were investigated.

The initial onset seems to have been the 12/13th January, with subsequent cases occurring each day until the last known onset date of school children, which was 20th January. Secondary family infections occurred with onset dates from the 22nd January to 8th February.

The following children were excluded from the school:—

All confirmed cases.
All children with symptoms.
All other children where there was a confirmed or suspected case in the household.

None of these were allowed to return to school until a clearance was obtained on all members of the household. This ruling was eased as from the 20th February, and investigations were mainly centred on the school children, who were then allowed to return to school after two consecutive negative specimens instead of three.

It was found that many of the children were still giving positive stools after one or two courses of treatment.

The last two children were finally cleared on March 29th.

Statistics of Outbreak

59 school children had symptoms.

Positive specimens obtained from 48.
Negative specimens obtained from 11.

1 Welfare Assistant—Positive result with symptoms.
28 family contacts (adults and pre-school children)
17 with symptoms—positive stool.
11 with no symptoms—positive stool.
1 with symptoms—negative stool.

A minor outbreak of Shigella Sonnei occurred during July at St. Gregory's School, Preston. affecting only a few Fulwood children.

Undulant Fever. This is not a notifiable disease, but when cases do occur, notification is given to this office by the general practitioners. No cases or suspected cases were reported during the year. Routine investigation of raw milk was, however, still carried out.

Jaundice. Intermittently during the year a number of cases of jaundice occurred in school children at one of the County Junior schools in the district. This office was notified and an investigation revealed an insufficiency of toilet and washing facilities. The school was having to accept more children than the number for which it was designed. In discussions with the Lancashire County Council it was revealed that additional facilities are included in proposals to extend the existing school accommodation.

The table below gives details of notifications for the year under review:—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1967

Notifiable Diseases	*Total Cases Notified*											
	Total Cases all ages	*Age Periods—Years*										
		Under 1	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*10*	*15*	*25 and over*	*Age unknown*	*Total Deaths*
Scarlet Fever	11	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	41	2	6	7	12	6	6	1	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	85	—	4	3	3	6	41	8	2	11	7	—

		0	*5*	*15*	*45*	*65 and over*	*Age unknown*	
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Respiratory T.B.	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	2
T.B. Other	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	148							2

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

There were 3 registered dairies in the district at the year end. The number of shops where bottled milk is sold totalled 17. A milk vending machine is installed on the forecourt of one of the shops.

Distributors retailing milk in Fulwood number 28, but 21 of these are from premises outside the district.

Regular sampling of milk was continued throughout the year, and samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory for Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, antibiotics, keeping quality and contamination.

The table below gives details of raw milk samples taken during the past 5 years. A detailed account of the milk samples taken during 1967 will be found in Mr. McFarlane's Report.

UNTREATED MILK

Year	*Methylene Blue Test*			*Tests for Tubercle Bacillus*	
	No. of Samples	*Satisfactory*	*Percentage Satisfactory*	*No. of Samples*	*T.B. Present*
1963	89	62	70	89	nil
1964	82	52	63	82	nil
1965	69	46	66	69	nil
1966	59	36	61	55	nil
1967	55	42	76	27	nil

ICE CREAM

There are 35 premises registered for the sale of pre-wrapped ice cream as compared with 38 in 1966. The difference is accounted for either because of change of use or closure of three premises. There are no manufacturing concerns in the district.

Generally this commodity maintains a high standard.

The table below gives details of the ice cream samples taken during the past 5 years.

Year	*No. of Samples*	*Grade 1*	*Grade 2*	*Grade 3*	*Grade 4*
1963	51	48	3	nil	nil
1964	40	33	6	1	nil
1965	24	24	nil	nil	nil
1966	16	16	nil	nil	nil
1967	12	10	2	nil	nil

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are now 12 shops in the district where butchers meat is sold. Meat inspection and meat marking was carried out during the year at the private slaughterhouse operating in the district.

Details of the meat inspection service for 1967 will be found in Mr. McFarlane's Report.

THE QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION OF FOODS

The County Council is the Food & Drugs Authority in this area. Samples were taken by one of the County Sampling Officers (Mr. Morgans), during 1967. Details of the results of analysis were supplied by Dr. Gawne, the County Medical Officer of Health.

A total of 108 samples was obtained comprising 61 milks (of which 10 were Channel Island milk) and 47 others as follows:—

1 Cod Liver Oil B.P.
2 Beef Sausage.
1 Beer.
1 Bread.
1 Syrup Jelly.
1 Epsom Salts B.P.
1 Golden Raising Powder.
1 Baking Powder.

1 Butter.
2 Fish Paste.
3 Castor Oil B.P.
2 Cheese.
2 Coffee.
1 Headache Tablets.
2 Flour Confectionery.
1 Frankfurter Sausages, canned.
2 Mustard Compound.
2 Honey.
2 Pickles.
1 Syrup.
1 Treacle.
1 Oatmeal.
1 Corned Beef (open tin).
1 Instant Curry, canned.
1 Margarine.
1 Meat Paste.
1 Blancmange Powder.
1 Bicarbonate of Soda B.P.
2 Largactil Tablets.
1 Doriden Tablets.
1 Cod Liver Oil Capsules.
1 Saccharin Tablets.
2 Christmas Pudding.
1 Marzipan.
1 Beef and Pork Sausages.

Below are details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:—

Sample	Results of Analysis	Action Taken
Informal milk	Contained 5¼ grammes of coke in 5 pieces and some powder together with a few short dyed and undyed synthetic and animal fibres.	Complainant informed and dairy interviewed.
Beef Sausage	Contained 50 parts per million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed and cautioned.
Formal milk	Freezing point indicated 2.1 % extraneous water.	Producer cautioned and further sample obtained.
Informal milk	Milk slightly stained by traces of blood, otherwise genuine. Low solids-not-fat.	Complainant informed and producer notified.
Informal milk	Contained 0.05 International Unit penicillin per ml. and low in solids-not-fat.	Dairy notified.
Informal milk	Contained 0.08 International Unit penicillin per ml. and slightly low in solids-not-fat.	Dairy notified.
Formal milk	Contained 0.05 International Unit penicillin per ml.	Producer cautioned and M.M.B. informed.
Corned Beef (open tin)	Contained a dead parasitic fly (Hippobosca species) weighing 49 milligrams.	Importers communicated with and complainant informed.
Formal milk	Deficient 17.5 % milk fat.	Dairyman and producer interviewed and cautioned.

WATER SUPPLY

The Preston and District Water Board is responsible for the water supply to the Fulwood area.

Samples were taken regularly during the year by the Public Health Inspector and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All of these maintained the normal high bacteriological standard. In addition, samples are also taken by the Water Board and submitted to their own Laboratory for bacteriological and chemical analysis. Copies of the results of these examinations are forwarded to this Authority.

There was no shortage of water to the area during 1967.

I am grateful to Mr. J. F. Bailey, the Water Engineer and Manager, for the information he has supplied.

The following data is in the form required by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Type of Supply:— Uplands surface.

Extensions of Water Mains during the year:—

(a) to existing houses — 988 yards.

(b) to new houses — 1293 yards.

(c) to other development — 2765 yards of new 15″ Trunk Main—Midgery Lane to Greystock Avenue (including A.6) serving the district generally.

Supplies to houses:—

Number of houses newly connected to public mains during 1967:—

(a) existing — Nil.

(b) new houses — 151.

The laying of the 15″ Main from Haighton Reservoir to the Northern Area of Fulwood was completed and put into service during the summer.

The work on the installation of the submersible pump in the Haighton Borehole, the pump house, and the chlorination equipment were also completed early in the year.

Water Samples Taken

Water going into supply where treatment is installed	*Bacteriological Examinations*			*Chemical Analyses*		
	No.	*No. Satisfactory*	*No. Unsatisfactory*	*No.*	*No. Satisfactory*	*No. Unsatisfactory*
Taken by Local Authority ..	10	10	—	1	1	—
Taken by Water Board	13	12	1	3	3	—
TOTAL..	23	22	1	4	4	—

Chemical Analysis

The following are details of the result of a typical chemical analysis carried out during the year:—

Result expressed in parts per million:—		
Total solid Residue (Dried at 180°C)		48.0
Oxygen required to oxydise)	in 15 mins.	0.39
	in 3 hours	1.16
Ammonia—Free and Saline		0.034
Ammonia—Albuminoid		0.078
Nitrogen as Nitrates		0.30
Nitrogen as Nitrites		Nil
Chlorides		10.0
Temporary Hardness		4.0
Permanent Hardness		32.0
Total Hardness		36.0
pH Value		7.1
Physical Properties		Colour—10 Hazen

Lead Poisoning. In July, following a request from a general practitioner, investigations were carried out on a family of six (2 adults, 4 children) who had all suffered a recurring illness for about three months. The symptoms were:— dizziness, irritation and aching of the limbs, alternating temperature and shivers, and general nausea. No history of diarrhoea or vomiting was ascertained, which seemed to rule out the normal types of food poisoning. From all the information obtained, it appeared to be some form of poisoning from either fumes, chemicals or lead.

At first two possible sources presented themselves, one being that the father was an agricultural photographer and visited farms over a wide area of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire, and could possibly have been in contact with some chemical, the other being his hobby of stripping and rebuilding an old car in his garage, and using a variety of cellulose, paints and chemicals. As all other members of the family from time to time went into the garage, inhalation of fumes could have taken place. These were however, eventually ruled out.

In conjunction with Dr. Robertson of the Public Health Laboratory, blood, faecal and urine tests were carried out on all members of the family. All except the blood tests proved negative. The blood sample taken from the mother showed features consistent with lead poisoning, those from the other members of the family were virtually normal.

Water samples were then taken to ascertain if this was the source of the lead poisoning, which had probably had a cumulative affect over several months. One sample was taken at 12 noon and a second sample of the first draw off at 7-30 a.m. These were submitted to the County Analyst for examination. The 12 noon sample showed lead content of 0.05 parts per million, whereas the 7-30 a.m. sample gave a reading of 0.09 parts per million. Both of these were within the international recommended limit of 0.1 part per million.

Further samples were taken from the house in question, from adjoining properties and from the Mains. Results from some of these showed some lead content, but were not considered sufficient to cause lead poisoning. It was at first thought that the water supply was the likely source of the trouble, but this had to be ruled out. From information obtained from various authorities on the subject it would seem that a water supply would require a continuous lead content of between .5 and .75 parts per million before it was likely to cause lead poisoning. All samples taken gave a lead content around the recommended limit of .1 part per million.

Many other aspects were checked upon including the foodstuffs which could be subject to lead content; and cooking utensils, one frying pan being submitted to the County Analyst for investigation. This proved negative.

All other possible sources failed to throw any light on the matter. Although the family gradually began to show signs of improvement in health, this unfortunately remained one of our few unsolved cases.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE CONTROL

Under the Joint Sewerage Scheme, effluent from this area is dealt with at the Preston Corporation Sewage Works at Freckleton. In general, the sewerage system continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year.

182 new dwellings (181 houses and 1 flat) were completed in 1967, and all were connected to main drainage.

During the year the work on the Southern area main sewerage scheme was completed.

Sanitary Accommodation

Nearly all properties in the district have water closets installed with drainage connected to the main sewerage system. Only the outlying rural areas have no main drainage facilities available, and in these areas, the septic tank system is utilised. 20 houses still have earth or pail closets in use.

Number of houses supplied with water	6,167
Number of houses on water carriage system	6,147
Number of fresh water closets	7,019
Number of Privy middens	4
Number of pail closets	16
Additional houses and flats numbered	181

Public Cleansing

The Engineer and Surveyor was responsible for this service, which is fully motorised, and a weekly collection for the district was in operation. 7,405 movable ashbins were cleared each week.

The controlled tipping system was in operation at the tip situated in Longridge, and used jointly with Longridge Urban District Council.

HOUSING

General

With the majority of houses being owner/occupied the general standard in the district remains at a high level. There are no unfit houses requiring clearance area procedure, and only 5 houses have had to be demolished in the last 8 years.

Private housing estates were still under construction in several areas, and during the year under review, 160 houses were completed by the developers.

Housing of the Aged

Work on the second site of bungalows for aged persons was commenced in December 1966 and 22 were ready for occupation at the end of the year. This site will consist of 58 bungalows together with a Community Centre and two wardens' flats. The completion of these old people's dwellings has virtually satisfied the present demand, although new applications are still being received.

The Fulwood Abbeyfield Housing Society, also helps to provide suitable facilities for elderly persons. Six elderly people together with resident warden are accommodated in their first house.

Improvement Grants

Under various housing legislation made between 1949 and 1964, grants may be made by the local authority towards the cost of improving the older type of house, which lack certain essential amenities as water closet, bath, hot water system, food store, etc.

The following table gives details of applications made during 1967:—

Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvement grants, etc:—

Applications submitted during the year — Nil.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964—Standard Grants.

Action during the year:	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
1. Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	1
2. Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard	—
3. Total applications approved by local authority	1
4. Work completed	1

Work had still not been completed on 2 applications outstanding from the previous year.

Inspections of Dwelling Houses

During the year, 315 visits were made to 217 houses to inspect for any defects. The majority of these visits were made in connection with drainage, being either to advise owners on drainage problems, to clear blockages, or to inspect and test repair work being carried out by contractors. 169 new defects were found of an easily remedied character, and all except 2 had been abated by the year end. In 3 cases it was necessary to serve Statutory Notices in order to get the work done.

Overcrowding

No cases of overcrowding were found during the year.

Housing Applicants

New applications for houses and old people's bungalows continued to be received during the year.

3 bungalows and 4 council houses became vacant and were relet in 1967.

3 first floor flats on the existing old people's site at Poole Road were available for reletting as the tenants moved to ground floor accommodation on the new site.

The present day demand in Fulwood is for one and two bedroomed flats for single persons and middle aged couples. The provision of this type of accommodation would then release some of the three bedroomed council houses and thus would resolve many of our housing problems.

SCHOOLS

At the end of the year, there were eleven schools in the district. These were:—

Fulwood and Cadley County Primary School, Cadley Causeway.
Fulwood and Cadley County Secondary Modern School, Black Bull Lane.
Fulwood and Cadley County Primary (Harris Department) School, Garstang Road.
St. Anthony's R.C. Primary School, Cadley Causeway.
St. Pius 10th Boys' Preparatory School, Garstang Road.
Kennington Road Junior School.
Blessed Cuthbert Mayne R.C. Secondary Modern School, Cadley Causeway.
Thomas More R.C. Secondary Modern School, St. Vincent's Road.
William Temple Church of England Secondary School, St. Vincent's Road.
Our Lady and St. Edward's R.C. Primary School, Lightfoot Lane.
Queens Drive County Primary School, Black Bull Lane.

CLEAN AIR

The Council's No. 1 Smoke Control Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 17th February, 1967 and became operative on the 1st October, 1967.

The area comprised at the time 705 properties, mainly residential.

It is sited in the Southwestern corner of the district which is relatively low lying, consequently the density of atmospheric pollution at low level from domestic chimneys was high.

Now, a survey of the district reveals at a glance, the obvious advantages of clean air. It is not necessary to be a clean air expert, nor to use technical or scientific instruments, to realise the benefits of smoke control.

The benefits, in addition to those of a healthful nature, include: less damage to property, less fouling of the wash on the washing line, a reduction in the frequency of curtain cleaning and interior decoration.

The residents of Fulwood are fully aware of these advantages. This is vindicated by the number of enquiries received by the Public Health Department during the last year from every part of Fulwood asking for details of the Council's smoke control programme.

Confirmation of the Council's No. 2 Smoke Control Order is expected early in 1968 for operation in October, 1968.

Further areas are scheduled, in a plan covering the whole district, for complete smokelessness by 1973/74.

In implementing the policy already agreed upon, the Council will be playing a large part in ensuring the good health of future generations.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The County Council being the Shops Act Authority for this area, have delegated certain functions to this Council. These functions are mainly concerned with heat, lighting, ventilation, temperature, washing facilities and hours of employment for young persons. Reports on such inspections, are made direct to the County Council, and during 1967 33 inspections were made.

Shops where persons are employed also come under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. 58 visits were made for the purposes of this Act.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF FULWOOD IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1961

PART ONE OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (*1*)	*Number on Register* (*2*)	*Inspections* (*3*)	*Number of Written Notices* (*4*)	*Occupier Prosecuted* (*5*)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	18	21	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	7	—	—
TOTAL	23	28	—	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (*1*)	*Number of cases in which defects were found*				*Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted* (*6*)
	Found (*2*)	*Remedied* (*3*)	*Referred to H.M. Inspector* (*4*)	*Referred by H.M. Inspector* (*5*)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	1	—

Outwork (Section 133 and 134)

	Section 133			*Section 134*		
Nature of work (1)	*No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)* (2)	*No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council* (3)	*No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists* (4)	*No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises* (5)	*Notices served* (6)	*Prosecutions* (7)
	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

NEW LEGISLATION

Road Traffic Act, 1967.
Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967.
Refreshment Houses Act, 1967.
Dangerous Drugs Act, 1967.
Sea Fisheries (Shellfish) Act, 1967.
Private Places of Entertainment (Licensing) Act, 1967.
Civic Amenities Act, 1967.
The Food (Control of Irradiation) Regulations, 1967.

APPENDED REPORTS

1. The Report of Mr. McFarlane, Public Health Inspector.
2. The Report of Mr. Dickinson, Engineer and Surveyor.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ended 31st December, 1967

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report to the Council on the work of the department for the year 1967.

It would appear to be becoming a habit of mine to preface my report by saying, "it has been quite an eventful year for us", but if: an infectious disease outbreak persisting for a period of three months; the first serious Foot and Mouth epidemic, in the ten years I have been with the Council, involving my department in the inspection of hundreds of calves, often outside normal working hours; the confirmation and operation of the Council's first Smoke Control Order, uprooting the department's office furniture and fittings to move into new offices, are common place, then I admit to being guilty of over exaggeration.

The year was only two weeks old when the office received notification of an outbreak of Sonnei Dysentery at Holme Slack School, Preston, affecting many Fulwood children. Not until after the Easter school holiday did all the children return to school.

Throughout this period, both Mr. Swinson and myself were daily visiting patients and contacts, arranging for, and collecting specimens for bacteriological analysis at the Public Health Laboratory.

Keeping a tight check on the many families affected; liaising with the school authorities and the Health Department of Preston County Borough Council, demanded an efficient administration within the office, and it is gratifying to be able to report that the whole operation was concluded to the satisfaction of all concerned. I would like to record that the co-operation of the families affected contributed in no small part to the final success.

Somehow, during this period, the routine work of the department was maintained, but fate treated us kindly in delaying the confirmation of the Council's No. 1 Smoke Control Order until after the climax of the dysentery outbreak.

Advance publicity and advice, disseminated by the department prior to the confirmation of the Smoke Control Order, had stimulated residents of the area to decide on what type of fuel and appliances they were to base their future smokeless space-heating requirements. Consequently when the Order was confirmed in February, we were prepared for the expected rush of applications for financial grant under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

To complete all the administrative and labour demands of a Smoke Control Order, within the limited period allowed, presents an opportunity for a local authority to display its inherent ability in public relations. Negotiations with both contractors and owner/occupiers, must be conducted with the highest degree of diplomacy if the implementation of smoke control is to run smoothly.

When the Operative Date of the Order was reached, only final administrative operations were continuing. Few Councils can boast of such a successful operation of a first smoke control order and much of the credit must go to the residents of the area, who gave full co-operation to contractors and staff of this department.

It was during this very hectic period that the department changed offices. Nothing could have tested our office procedure more effectively, and I am pleased to report that we continued to fulfil our duties with the minimum delay.

The new offices comprise of a much more compact unit, allowing easier communication within the department, with an immensely improved siting of the enquiry office.

The acquisition of a motor van, to be solely used by this department, has improved our service to the public. No matter how good inter-departmental liaison is there must always be the time when both departments urgently need the only available transport.

Mr. Singleton now has, in effect, a mobile store carrying all his equipment, thus reducing the number of journeys back to the office, and thereby increasing the speed in which he is able to deal with complaints with the minimum disturbance of his routine survey work.

For the first time during the ten years I have been employed by the Council, an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease has directly affected this department.

Because of the restrictions controlling the movement of livestock, dealers found it necessary to slaughter animals within the area of purchase. At the local private slaughterhouse, in Sharoe Green Lane, these conditions brought about an increase total kill of 44% in November and 60% in December compared with the corresponding months in 1966.

Although there was an overall increase in the slaughter of all food animals, the most significant increase was in the slaughter of calves. A firm at Nantwich, Cheshire, who specialise in the slaughter of calves for export and Smithfield Market, were not able to receive livestock which had travelled from or through an 'infected area'. Consequently, calves bought by their dealer in this area were slaughtered in Fulwood. To facilitate the complex transport arrangements of such a business, both Mr. Swinson and myself were often inspecting the carcases in the late evening.

During the months of November and December a total of 427 calves were slaughtered.

Work was commenced on the Council's second site of aged persons bungalows on Mill Lane, and by the end of the year twenty-two were completed and handed over for occupation. Many visits were made to prospective occupiers at their homes, and the site was frequently visited to determine progress and discuss relevances with the architect and contractors.

In October we were pleased to welcome Mrs. E. Barton, the first of two wardens who will look after the welfare of the residents.

In addition to dealing with all the aforementioned uncommon exigences demanded of the department, routine work continued as usual. Milk sampling, inspections of premises under the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963, the Food Hygiene Regulations, the Factories Act, Housing Acts, etc., all received a comprehensive coverage.

I would like to thank Miss J. Whelan for the efficient way she has carried out all the clerical and routine work of the department, and I am also grateful for her valuable assistance in the compilation of this report. To Mr. Swinson and Mr. Singleton, I am indebted for their help and co-operation at all times.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their support and confidence during the year.

Yours faithfully,

K. W. McFARLANE,

Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

The table below shows the visits made to the various types of premises during the year. The number of defects found and remedied are also included. Most of the work has been achieved by informal action, in only 3 instances was it necessary to serve Statutory Notices on the owners in order to get the required repairs carried out. The number of visits and premises, shows a considerable increase over the previous year. This is mainly due to the outbreak of dysentery which occurred in January/February, and also to work on our Clean Air programme.

	No. of visits	*No. of premises*	*With new defects*	*Where defects have been abated*
Agricultural Premises	30	27	—	—
Aged Persons Dwellings Site	39	33	—	—
Clean Air Act	1307	653	—	—
Dairies and Milk Shops	44	20	—	—
Disinfestation of Premises (insects)	35	30	30	30
Food Premises	75	74	6	5
Food Inspection	8	8	—	—
Food Poisoning and Dysentery	914	177	—	—
Factory Act	28	23	2	2
Housing Applicants	114	73	—	—
Housing: Advisory	51	41	7	7
Drainage	283	194	160	157
General Defects	32	23	9	10
Infectious Diseases	9	7	—	—
Ice Cream Shops	7	7	—	—
Licensing Act	1	1	—	—
Licensed Premises	1	1	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	167	126	2	2
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	58	55	5	23
Rodent Control	470	385	71	71
Slaughterhouse	343	1	—	—
Shops Act	33	32	3	1
Waste Foods Order	2	1	—	—
Council House Inspection	22	22	—	—
Noise Abatement Act	4	3	—	—
	4,077	2,017	295	308

Details of Improvements

The table below gives details of repairs and improvements carried out during the year under review.

Very few complaints of general house defects were received and these were generally of a minor nature. Drainage accounts for most of the work, these being either simple blockages easily cleared by rodding, or broken and leaking drains which required excavation and renewal of pipes.

Improvements	**Number of Premises**
Chimney stacks repaired	1
Dampness remedied	2
Drains repaired or cleansed	157
Disinfestations	30
Floor boards renewed	1
General Nuisances abated	9
Gutters renewed	3
Plasterwork renewed	2
Sink waste pipes repaired	1
Windows repaired	2
Septic tanks removed and piped direct to sewer	10

RENT ACTS

No action was necessary during the year under these Acts. This is understandable in this area as a very high proportion of the property is owner-occupied.

FOOD SUPERVISION

Details of milk sampling carried out during the year are given below. 11 of the 13 samples that failed the Methylene Blue Test were from producers outside the district.

Although the testing of milk for the presence of tubercle bacillus continues, no cases have been found in Fulwood for the past 9 years.

Only 2 samples were found to be infected with the brucellosis organism, both positive on culture test. Both of these were from producers outside Fulwood. In each case, the Local Authority concerned, was informed of the facts and the necessary action taken.

	Total No. of samples	*No. of satisfactory samples*	*No. of unsatisfactory samples*	*Percentage of satisfactory samples*
Raw Milk (Tuberculin Tested)				
(1) Tuberculosis	27 (3 no result)	24	—	100
(2) Methylene Blue	55	42	13	76
(3) Presence of Antibiotics	55	54	1	98

	Total no. of samples	*Positive*	*Negative*	*Equivocal*	*No result*
Brucellosis	55	—	—	—	—
(1) Ring Test		10	35	10	—
(2) Culture Test		2	16	—	2
(3) Biological Test		—	24	—	3

	Total no. of samples	*No. of satisfactory samples*	*No. of unsatisfactory samples*	*Percentage of satisfactory samples*
Heat Treated Milk:				
Pasteurised				
(1) Phosphatase Test	23	23	—	100
(2) Methylene Blue Test	23	22	1	95
Homogenised				
(1) Phosphatase Test	5	5	—	100
(2) Methylene Blue Test	5	5	—	100
Sterilised				
(1) Turbidity Test	10	10	—	100

ICE CREAM

During the year, 12 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Laboratory for examination. 10 were reported as Grade 1 and 2 as Grade 2. This commodity continues to maintain a very high standard.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

343 visits were made to the private slaughterhouse in 1967, and a full meat inspection service was maintained. A considerable increase in the number of animals killed — 33.4% — is equally shared between the various food animals slaughtered. Although a total of 427 calves were slaughtered as against 3 in 1966 the effect on the total killed for the year is only 3.3%.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Pigs*
Number killed	1,710	202	427	8,788	907
Number inspected	1,710	202	427	8,788	907
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	4	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	486	107	2	668	60
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. and Cysticerci	28·4	52·9	0·4	7·6	7·0
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	—	—	—	—	0·3
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Examination of Other Foods

During the year the following food was inspected and totally condemned:—

16 lbs. .... Assorted canned foods.

Condemnation certificates were issued for this food as being unfit for human consumption, and it was subsequently destroyed.

Food Premises in the District

The number of food premises by type in the district at the year end was:—

Type of Business	Number
General grocers and provision dealers	29
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	8
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	4
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	12
Bakers and/or confectioners	5
Fried fish shops	2
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	16
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafés, snack bars and similar catering establishments	22
Others	2

No. of food premises registered under section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 or the Lancashire County Council Acts

Type of business	*Legislation under which registration effected*	*No. registered at end of year*	*No. of inspections of registered premises during year*
Preserved Foods	Food & Drugs Act, 1955	6	9
Ice Cream	Food & Drugs Act, 1955	39	7
Hawkers	Lancs. C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1951	2	3

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The number of premises in the district subject to the Food Hygiene Regulations is 100. These generally maintain a fairly high standard with owners being co-operative.

The following table gives details as required by the Ministry of Health.

(1) Number of Food Premises 100

(2) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (provision of wash hand basin) 100

(3) Number of premises to which Regulation 19 (provision of sink) applies 84

(4) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19 ... 84

Poultry Inspection

(1) Number of poultry processing premises within the district 3

(2) Number of visits made to these premises 11

(3) Total number of birds processed during the year .... 500,000 (approx.)

(4) Types of birds processed:— Mainly hens, broilers, seasonal trade for turkeys and ducks.

(5) Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption 2.0% (est.)

(6) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption 20.000 lbs.

The extent to which the poultry trade has grown in recent years, makes it totally impracticable for us to examine every bird or carcase. Therefore, the rejection of unfit birds is mainly left in the hands of the trade themselves. We can only come into this when asked to give a decision on suspect carcases. This may not be an entirely satisfactory arrangement, but under present circumstances is the only one possible. In this area co-operation from the trade has been good and is working fairly well.

One of the processing plants is very modern and satisfied all requirements of hygiene and cleanliness. Another requires considerable alterations and improvements to bring it up to present day standards, some minor improvements were carried out during the year.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963—

(1) No. of egg pasteurisation plants in district at end of year ... Nil

(2) No. of samples of liquid egg submitted to Alpha-Amylase test and their results ... ... Nil

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

This deals with the licensing of waste food boiling plants. Only one plant was in operation during the year. The following are details of the administration of the Order as supplied to the County Council.

(1) Number of plants licensed at 1st January, 1967	1
(2) Number of plants licensed during the year	—
(3) Number of licences cancelled during the year	—
(4) Number of plants licensed at 31st December, 1967	1
(5) Number of inspections	2
(6) Number of prosecutions	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Under section 60 of this Act, a separate Annual Report has to be compiled and submitted to the Minister of Labour. Therefore only statistical detail is given here.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS
Period covered — 1st January to 31st December, 1967

Class of premises (*1*)	*Number of premises registered during the year* (*2*)	*Total number of registered premises at end of year* (*3*)	*Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year* (*4*)
Offices	1	15	11
Retail shops	1	41	25
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	—	1	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	6	6
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	63	42

Number of Visits of all kinds (including General Inspections) to registered premises

58

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	*Number of persons employed*
Offices	94
Retail shops	132
Wholesale departments, warehouses	6
Catering establishments open to the public	48
Canteens	1
Fuel storage depots	—
TOTAL	281
Total males	110
Total females	171

CLEAN AIR

The successful completion of the Council's No. 1 Smoke Control Order was achieved by the end of the year.

During the period of seven and a half months from the Confirmation of the Order on 17th February to the Operation Date on 1st October, a total of 490 applications for grant had been received; this figure includes 20 council properties.

Discretionary grants of 100% were paid to ten persons found to be in need of assistance.

To enable one owner/occupier to receive grant under the Clean Air Act, after the Operation Date, a formal notice was served to do the necessary modifications. The person concerned had produced evidence, to the satisfaction of the Council, that he had not been able to carry out the works during the period normally allowed.

All the industries having a vested interest, support us in our efforts by canvassing the area or in displaying their products in mobile exhibition vehicles.

The residents of the area responded enthusiastically to the advice and information disseminated by the various fuel and appliance factors, and by this department, and their helpful co-operation was a major factor in the achievement of clean air in the Cadley district.

I received valuable assistance in the form of advice from Dr. J. S. G. Burnett, and his staff in the Health Department of Preston County Borough Council. The experience gained by them, in their administration of smoke control orders over a period of many years, was willingly passed on to me and contributed to the ease with which my own administration was conducted.

It is interesting and helpful in the preparation of future areas, to have some knowledge of the public's likely choice of fuel and appliances. Although no two areas are alike in this respect, such information as listed below taken from our records where grants have been paid, should prove to be very useful.

Fuel	**Percentage**
Gas only	63.0
Oil only	1.5
Electric (night storage)	2.5
Solid fuel	33.0

Full central heating installed:—

Fuel	**No. of Properties**
Gas	28
Solid Fuel	24
Oil	7

At the time of writing, 6 months have elapsed since the Order became operative, and it is most satisfying to report the absence of any real problems, technical or social, arising from the enforcement of clean air in the area covered by the Council's No. 1 Smoke Control Order.

This fact, together with the interest being shown by residents in other parts of the Urban District, indicated by the number of enquiries received at the office for details concerning smoke control, augurs well for the future implementation of the Council's programme

RODENT CONTROL

There was no appreciable difference in the number of infestations of rats and mice during the year, but a very interesting case was reported which aroused much interest.

The complaint was of noises in the roof space of a detached property. Noises of such volume and frequency that the occupants of the house were unable to sleep.

Normal routine baiting was carried out but proved to be ineffective. Further investigation revealed that the 'intruders' preferred a diet of Christmas trimmings to the normal rodent food: the piece-de-resistance being a brand of very colourful polystyrene globes. A number of droppings were found which in shape and size closely resembled those of a grey squirrel.

Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture were consulted, and as a result, 15 spring traps, 4 cages and 2 snares were laid with no immediate improvement in the level or frequency of noise.

In an attempt to bring sleep to the occupants of the house, nightly visits were made by Mr. J. L. Singleton—general assistant, and efforts were made to catch the intruders during their nocturnal revelries.

Fortunately we persisted in carrying on with the accepted routine procedures for a rat infestation and this ultimately brought success. One rat was trapped in a cage, one in a spring trap and another one poisoned.

The drainage system was tested and a faulty joint found at the base of the soil pipe affording easy access to the roof space. The drain was repaired and the infestation ceased.

A feature of this infestation and others during the year, was the obvious unattractiveness of the bait to the rats. The bait used was oatmeal with warfarin poison: an anti blood coagulant and consequently slow acting. This has been used successfully for all types of rat and mice infestations for many years, although mice seem to have acquired a certain amount of immunity.

During the year, we did therefore, introduce a new type of poison which is a narcotic and fairly quick acting, but this has so far only had a limited success.

The bi-annual sewer treatment was carried out during the year. Only slight infestations were encountered.

The four brooks in the area were subject to regular survey and treatment where necessary.

Quite a number of rodent complaints, on investigation, proved to be birds in the roof space.

The table below gives details of rodent work carried out in 1967.

	Type of property		
	Non-agricultural		*Agricultural*
	Dwelling houses	*All other*	
(a) No. of properties in district	6,129	159	45
(b) No. of properties inspected	293	77	15
(c) Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	335	117	18
(d) No. of properties which were found to be infested by:—			
Rats—major	1	—	—
minor	28	14	—
Mice—major	—	—	—
minor	27	3	2
(e) No. of infested properties treated	56	14	1
(f) Total treatments carried out (incl. re-treatments)	58	16	1
(g) No. of "block" control schemes carried out	3	—	—

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, 1967

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

The following is my report on the work of my Department in 1967.

Private Street Works

No private streets were made up during the year.

Highways

The usual maintenance programme was carried out on both Classified and District Roads, and surface dressing of carriageways and footways on some rural roads and some urban streets.

On Classified roads, widening and re-alignment of the carriageway of Watling Street Road was completed between Deepdale Road and Fenton Road prior to hot rolled asphalt re-surfacing during 1968. A bus lay-by was constructed in Watling Street Road on land acquired for the purpose from Fulwood Civic Hostel. Pedestrian guard rails were installed at this lay-by and on the junctions of Watling Street Road with Sharoe Green Lane South and East Road. Widening and re-alignment of Lightfoot Lane between the railway and "Denefield" continued during the year and will be completed during 1968.

On District roads carriageway re-surfacing was carried out in Sharoe Green Lane North and Walker Lane. An old stone culvert which carries a tributory of Sharoe Brook under the junction of Boys Lane and Walker Lane collapsed during the year and was completely re-constructed, a 39" diameter pipe culvert being laid and ancillary works being carried out. Widening and reconstruction of Sharoe Green Lane North between Brooklands Avenue and Shire Bank was commenced during the year and should be completed during 1968.

Sewerage

Work on the Sharoe Green Sewer and house connection scheme was completed during the year and the Southern Main Sewer and two storm water overflows were constructed, thus bringing Phases 1 and 2 of the Southern Area Sewerage Scheme to a conclusion.

Aged Persons Dwellings

Work on the first phase of 32 bungalows at the Mill Lane Site continued during the year, and construction of the second phase of 26 bungalows and the Community Centre commenced. At the end of the year 23 bungalows were completed and the Community Centre and 9 bungalows were in an advanced state of construction.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The weekly collection of household refuse was maintained during the year. Refuse disposal was by controlled tipping at Longridge.

Street Lighting

The district is lit entirely by electricity. By arrangement with developers, street lighting was installed in part of Ingle Head Estate, Cross House Farm Estate, St. Catherine's Drive Estate, Green Drive Estate, and Mill Lane Private Development Site.

A new lighting system was installed on Trunk Road A.6 during the year.

Private Enterprise Housing

At the beginning of the year 126 houses were under construction, 181 houses were completed during the year, making a total of 2,641 houses since the war. 166 were under construction at the end of the year.

Yours faithfully,

A. C. DICKINSON,

Engineer and Surveyor.

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